DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong...To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Tuesday Morning, August 2, 1864. [No. 25.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.

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ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice hereby given that the undersigned was on the 14th day of June, 1864, duly appointed administrator of the Estate of George Hawkins deceased, by the Probate Court of Madison County, Idaho Territory.

All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at Virginia City, in said county and Territory, within ten months after the date hereof for allowance, or the same will be forever barred.

W. F. SANDERS.

Virginia City, July 4th, 1864 4w

By-Laws of Gold Canon Mining District.

Minutes of a meeting of the miners of Gold Canon Mining District, held on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1864, at Steptoe City, in the county of Lander, Territory of Nevada.

Pursuant to a call for a meeting of the miners of Gold Canon Mining District, such meeting was held on the 2d day of July, 1864, at the house of Walter J. Edsall, Esq., in Steptoe City, Nevada Territory, and John B. Urmy was called to the Chair, and Edw. Ingham was chosen Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of three was appointed to report the order of business. The Committee consisted of Messrs Thurmond, Bane and Pierce. After consideration, the Committee reported as follows on the order of business:

First. The repeal of the laws of the District.

Second. The consideration of the By-Laws.

Third. The election of a Recorder.

The Report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

On motion, a Committee of five were appointed by the Chairman to draft a new set of By-Laws for the government of claim-holders and others in the district. The Committee consisted of Messrs John Gordon, O. Fuller, J. H. Ely, Thos. Beighel and Josiah Hosmer.

After due consideration by the Committee appointed for that purpose, the following By-Laws were made and passed unanimously:

At a meeting of the claim-holders in Gold Canon Mining District, Lander County, Nevada Territory, held at Steptoe City, in said Territory and County, July 2d, A. D., 1864, the following Preamble and laws were unanimously adopted for the government of the mining interests of said District:

Whereas, it has been the practice and acknowledged right of miners to form mining districts, specifying the boundaries, making laws, rules and regulations for the locating, working and controlling mines, when not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or the laws of the State or Territory in which said mines are situated. Therefore, be it resolved,

SEC. 1ST. That the mining rules heretofore existing in this District, be and hereby are repealed.

SEC. 2ND. This District shall be known as the Gold Canon Mining District, and shall be bounded as follows, to wit: commencing at the south-east corner of Steptoe City, as laid down in a survey of the same; thence running in a southerly direction along the eastern base of the Steptoe range of mountains, ten miles; thence due west to the western base of said mountains; thence in a northerly direction along the western base of said mountains, twenty miles; thence due east to the eastern base of said mountains; and thence in a southerly direction to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3D. There shall be a Recorder elected for this District on the second (2d) day of July A. D. 1864, and each year thereafter, who shall hold his office for one year, unless sooner removed, which can only be done as in hereafter prescribed.

SEC. 4TH. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to keep in a suitable book, or books, a full and truthful record of the proceedings of all public meetings; to place on record all claims brought to him for that purpose, but he shall notify the party or parties requesting such record if such claim interferes with or affects the right or interest of a prior location, and making notes of such facts appended to the record, recording the same in the order of their being filed. He shall keep his books open at all ordinary business hours for the inspection of the public; he shall have the power to appoint a deputy to act in his place, for whose official acts he shall be responsible, and it shall also be the duty of the Recorder to deliver to his successor in office all books, records, papers, etc., belonging to or pertaining to his office.

SEC. 5TH. It shall be the duty of the Recorder, whenever application is made to him to record a claim, to go upon the ground, measure accurately said claim and erect, or cause to be erected a mound of rocks at the point of discovery of said claim three feet in diameter and two feet high, with a stake in the center, of sufficient height above the mound for the notice to be posted thereon of said claim, which said notice shall state particularly the distances and direction of said claim; for which service of recording and locating, he shall receive the sum one ($1) dollar and fifty (50) cents in the currency of the United States; also fifty (50) cents each for all extra certificates furnished.

SEC. 6TH. The Recorder elect, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bonds in the sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars with three good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of his duties, which said bond shall be filed in the Clerks office of the county of Lander, Nevada Territory.

SEC. 7TH. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which to record all locations, and in the second all transfers of claims in this District. In the latter, he shall also place on record all deeds of shares and claims presented for that purpose, for which he shall receive a sum not exceeding two dollars in each case, and all such records, with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence as the case may be.

SEC. 8th. All examination of Records must be made in presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.

SEC. 9TH. Notice of all claims or location of mining ground by any individual, or by any company, on file in the Recorder's office, shall be deemed equivalent to a record of the same.

SEC. 10TH. Each claimant shall be entitled to hold by location two hundred feet on any lead or lode in this District, with all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, offshoots, outcrops and variations, and all the minerals therein contained; the discoverer and locator of a lead being entitled to one claim (extra) for discovery.

SEC. 11TH. The locator of any lead, lode or ledge in the District, shall be entitled to hold on each side of the lead, lode or ledge, one hundred feet for working purposes.

SEC. 12TH. All locations shall be made by a written notice, posted upon the claim, with boundaries defined and the names of all claimants posted on the notice.

SEC. 13TH. Every claim, whether located by individual or company, shall be recorded within ten days after the date of location.

SEC. 14TH. Work done on any cut, tunnel, shaft or drift, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or company, if proposed by said person or company, to intersect by such tunnel, cut, shaft or drift, his or their claim.

SEC. 15TH. When ever 50 cts. per foot shall have been expended on the claims of any company, person or persons on any one location, claimed by any person or company, said claim shall be considered real estate and not subject to forfeiture, except by actual abandonment.

SEC. 16TH. Every company shall be required to sink a hole five feet deep on each location, on or before the second day of October, A. D., 1864, and persons locating claims hereafter shall have three months in which to perform said labor.

SEC. 17TH. Any enlisted men in the military service of the United States, holding claims in this Mining District, shall not be required to do any work upon them until ninety days after the expiration of his term of service, the same to be reckoned from the time of his discharge from the army.

SEC. 18TH. All claim holders in this District shall do the prescribed work on each location as prescribed in section fifteen (15,) on or before the second (2d) day of July 1865, and hereafter locators of claims shall have one year after date of location in which to do the said work.

SEC. 19TH. These rules or mining laws may be altered and amended by a majority of those present at any meeting in the district at any time after twenty days notice of such intention shall have been signed by twenty-five claim holders and published in the nearest newspaper in the Territory, and shall have been posted in three public places in the district, stating particularly the time, place, and object of the meeting.

The next business in order being the election of a Recorder, J. M. Thurmond and Edw. Ingham, were placed in nomination for the same, when Mr. Thurmond withdrew his name, and Edw. Ingham was unanimously elected Recorder for the ensuing year.

JOHN B. URMY, Ch'n.

EDW. INGHAM, Sec'y.

SPUNKY FELLOW.—The editor of the Yolo County *News* is not a bit afraid of Taxes. Hear him:

"True, a great portion of the food and the clothing must be furnished by the Government in time of war, and it is necessary that Government should have funds for that purpose. Then let Treasury notes be issued sufficient to meet the emergency; then let the stamp duty be increased. Instead of a stamp duty of five dollars on a sale of $5,000, let that duty be one hundred dollars, and other stamp duties in proportion; let the present duties on such luxuries as whisky and tobacco be kept up; let doctors, lawyers, etc., pay a license of fifty dollars per annum instead of ten; let every publisher of a newspaper pay a stamp duty of one, two, or even five cents on each sheet that he issues; let the income tax be increased to fifty per cent, instead of three, if necessary; for all these burthens may better be borne than for the Government to fail."—*Sac. Bee, July 20th.*

☞ Little girls believe in a man in the moon, young ladies believe in a man in the honey-moon.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1864.

Lawlessness and Crime rampant.

While the fall of Atlanta and the approaching downfall of Petersburg and Richmond, are news from which we deduce bright auguries for the future;—and while the unanimity of the loyal North on the subject of crushing the rebellion is such as has never before existed in the entire course of the war, there are yet certain tendencies manifested in different portions of our country, and more especially in the State of California and the various newly settled Territories in the mining districts of the Pacific slope, which merit the severest reprobation at the hands of the journalist, and which will, unless promptly and effectually repressed, bring about in those regions where those tendencies exist, a state of affairs not much less injurious to the real interests of the country than would be the success of rebellion and the overthrow of free government. We refer to the appalling and apparently daily increasing accounts which we receive by the papers, of murder, outrage and highway robbery, which have become so frequent, and their perpetrators so rampant as to bring about throughout California, and to a considerable extent elsewhere, a very general feeling of insecurity both as to property and life.

Of course, it is well understood that these outrages are not committed by the population proper of California, (where most of them have occurred,) since for many years past no one of the Eastern States has enjoyed a more enviable repute for obedience to the law and for the orderly demeanor of her citizens, than has California;—and it is by no means difficult for any one familiar with the class of population which has during the last year and a half been finding a refuge there and in the rest of the Pacific mining regions, directly to father the crimes referred to, upon the proper offenders as a class, if not upon the individuals.

It is well known that for a length of time past, a condition of almost entire lawlessness has pervaded large portions of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, in which from causes produced by the war, guerrilla fighting, bushwhacking, jayhawking, murder, arson and robbery have become familiar to the minds of men, and many thousands of rebels, together with quite a number of vicious and ill-disposed men on the Union side, have taken advantage of this state of affairs to go into a course of indiscriminate robbery and crime, which has in many instances involved the commission of murder in order successfully to conceal the tracks of the perpetrators. But, lawless though the community may be in which these things occur, it is impossible for those concerned long to remain unknown, and being after a fashion outlaws, liable at any moment to be shot down, they naturally seek to escape the country so soon as the frequency or enormity of these crimes have rendered it too hot to hold them. Now we know, on other grounds as well as because of its feasibility and offering so easy a refuge, that large numbers of men of this kind have escaped to, and are now in California, and we know equally well that men trained in such a school as that which they left, do not readily forget their antecedents, and are ever apt to fall, on light provocation, into their old practices. Hence it is to this class of the population that we attribute the alarming frequency of the lawless acts referred to.

The only question remaining is, how best to repress or eradicate this class of population from among the otherwise law abiding inhabitants of the Pacific slope, and this is a question for the public and constituted authorities, who have already once in California received a lesson from the people that ought to have taught them the necessity of prompt action under such circumstances. We do not commend, nor do we wish to see a Vigilance Committee again at work; such an institution being wrong in law, principle and practice, and the authorities have only to be energetic, careful, prudent and efficient in order to prevent such a calamity. But let it be borne in mind that the people are not to be bamboozled, and that if they see, or imagine they see, that the proper authorities are unable, or fail to answer the ends of their appointment, they have once before taken, and may again take the case into their own hands; a state of affairs which is in itself a calamity, but which is a lesser evil by far than the utter impunity of knaves, outlaws and murderers!

Things at Camp.—Marriages and re-enlistments are the order of the day now at Camp among the soldiers;—the former, we believe, outnumbering the latter some little, or it may be about "nip and tuck." Which is the cause and which the effect, we cannot positively say, but it is evident that both go here *pari passu*. We highly applaud the conduct and prudence of good men who re-enlist, as to the marrying part of the business, Mr. Kelly will shortly have so much business here as to necessitate the employment of additional help.

Thunder Storm.—About 3 o'clock on yesterday morning, this valley was visited by a heavy storm of thunder and very vivid lightning, which, however, resulted in but very little rain—hardly sufficient even temporarily to allay the dust. By the appearance of the clouds however, we are inclined to think that some of the neighboring valleys must have been refreshed with abundant rains.

Returned.—Gen. Connor (accompanied by Capt. Hempstead of the District Staff,) arrived on yesterday morning from Fort Bridger, where he has been for the past few days on business connected with the recent incursion of the Indians into this military district.

Cattle Dying in Tulare.—The Visalia (Cal) *Delta*, says that on the plains between that town and the mountains, and even on the mountains, great numbers of cattle are starving to death.

Released.—A couple of rebels, named Rockafellow and Mitchell, who have been confined in Fort Churchill for about four weeks last past, for expressing too much attachment for Dixie, and a detachment of the North and South, were released a day or two since, but, sad to relate, deserted their fellow reb. and co-partner, "John Anderson, my Joe John," who has set aside *briefs* for a not very *brief* period of time, and who is, in fact, an attorney who has taken a turn, from the *bar* to the *bar*-racks of Churchill, and is now packing *bar*-ley, which he probably thinks is a most *bar*-barous occupation. But his *plea* to the bar of justice will avail him naught, unless he gets a sure and quick antidote for the bite of the copperhead who has inflicted the wound, and from the effects of which he is now suffering. We think the lesson to Rockafellow and Mitchell will be a lasting one, and that they will in future save their breath for a better purpose.

Oh, ye rebs, take warning
From Rockafellow, Mitch., and My Joe John,
And avoid packing barley
At Churchill, and so on.

—*Old Pinte.*

A Brave Regiment.—A letter was received in Stockton lately from a member of the 139th Pennsylvania regiment, 6th corps, Army of the Potomac, stating that the regiment, which crossed the Rapidan with 472 men and 36 officers, fighting in all the battles, came out of the fierce contest at Coal Harbor, June 2d, with but 72 men all told, fit for immediate duty. This regiment was from Pittsburg, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, a printer, by the way, among the killed, was pronounced by General Wheaton, commander of the division, to have been the bravest man in the invincible 6th corps.—*Ex.*

The "First Blood" Question.—*Editor Bulletin:* Before final judgment is had on this question, let me urge the claims of Company A, 2d California Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. George S. Evans in command, Lieut. Noble commanding company. On April 9th, 1862, this Company with detachments from other companies, had a fight with Indians on Owens river, in which private Gillespie was killed and Corporal John Harris severely wounded. For the truth, I refer to Lieut. Noble, and Wm. P. Poole, guide of expedition, both of whom are now in the city. H.

☞ A late Richmond paper deprecates in very strong terms, the habit of questioning Yankee prisoners as to the duration of the war, etc., alleging that no answer is ever given, and no other could be expected, than that the war will not end except with the restoration of the Union.—*Ex.*

Marching Orders.—The troops stationed at Fort Churchill are in daily expectation of marching orders for Salt Lake.—*Washoe Herald*, July 25th.

☞ Hay is selling at sixty dollars per ton at Austin, N. T., and coming in freely.

By Pacific Telegraph.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Head-Qu's Army Potomac, 30th.

The great event, long expected, viz: the explosion of the mine under the rebel fort immediately in front of the 9th army corps, came off at half past four this morning. Picket firing had been kept up all night, and in fact at the time the match was applied to the mine, the skirmishers were still engaged on both sides. An immense volume of dust was thrown up three hundred feet into the air. The fort, which mounted sixteen guns, was rendered a mass of ruins, and immediately after the explosion, our artillery opened with one simultaneous and continuous roar along the entire line. The 9th corps then charged on their works, driving the rebels before them to their second line of entrenchments, and taking a number of prisoners, some of whom were dug out of the dirt badly bruised. These prisoners state that only about a dozen remain of their regiment. By 10 o'clock we captured two other earthworks.

New York, July 31.

A special from head-quarters, army of the Potomac, says as soon as the explosion of the mine took place, one hundred and twenty guns immediately opened, while the musketry played in one continuous fire along the front of the 9th and part of the 15th corps. Prisoners say they were completely surprised; those in front being mostly asleep at the time. One prisoner says they had been busy mining under our works, and that in two days more they would have been ready to blow them up.

Latest from Head-Quar's Army of the Potomac, P. M. 30th reports, just in, say we have possession of the entire first line of rebel works, with a large number of prisoners. Our loss in the charge is severe, as our men had to cross an open field to reach the rebel position. The troops engaged were the 9th corps, with the 18th supporting them; the 2d and 5th being in reserve. Firing is still going on with great fury. Grant and Meade, with all the corps Generals, are at the front watching the progress of affairs.

The *Tribune's* special says Grant's new flank movement entirely changes the aspect of affairs. By it his right was thrown on the north side of the James river, within ten miles of Richmond, enabling him to throw his entire force upon either side of the river within a very few hours, and compelling the enemy to cover Richmond with a large force, as well as Petersburg and the exterior line, thus compelling them to risk an engagement with the advantage on our side.

New York, July 31st.

The *Herald's* Nashville special of Friday, says: Sherman's army was again in motion yesterday, to accomplish an important operation looking to the early investment of Atlanta. The enemy attempted to thwart the movement by attacking the 15th corps, but were badly repulsed. During the contest we took several regimental flags. It appears that Gen. Bragg came to Atlanta from Richmond, and at the council of war, held for the purpose, stated that Atlanta must be held at all hazard. Johnston replied that to do so it would require the sacrifice of the whole army, to which he would not consent, and therefore resigned his commission, which was then tendered to Hardee, who refused to accept on any terms. It was then given to Hood on condition he would defend the city to the last. The rebels have very strong works and it is possible they may keep us at bay a few days longer.

A letter from a General officer at the front, describes the battle of the 22d, as being the severest fight ever had in the West. We had at the time he wrote, buried 2,200 rebels, and had 1,000 more to bury.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Deep Bottom, Va., on the 28th, says: Prisoners report that when it was discovered that the 2d corps was north of the James river, the enemy immediately commenced pouring in re-inforcements from Petersburg to Richmond. Lee was taken entirely by surprise and was obliged to use the utmost dispatch in forwarding troops to the threatened points. All the roads between the James river and White Oak Swamp were strongly defended last evening. Minnett's brigade of cavalry drove Hampton's troops from an important point on the Central road. At 10 o'clock this morning the rebels re-inforced Hampton with three brigades of infantry, making a steady assault. Minnett's cavalry fell back to where the reserves were posted, when both delivered a destructive volley, and charged upon the rebels, causing them to break and fall back in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands; at the same time Gregg's division became engaged at another point with a superior force, and the fighting was very severe. Davies brigade was compelled to yield its ground, and lost one gun. He however, soon rallied and checked the rebels and finally drove them back. Gen. Kautz took possession of Malvern Hill, which had been abandoned by the rebels to protect one of the Richmond roads. During the engagement the gunboat *Mendota* did good service. These operations had the effect to draw a large force from Petersburgh.

The Richmond *Examiner* speaking of the fight on the 26th near New Market, acknowledges a defeat and loss of four 20-pounder Parrott's.

The 18th army corps correspondent says an election was held on the 28th, among the North Carolina troops, and notwithstanding the intimidation of the rebel leaders, nearly half the votes were cast for Holden.

Cape Race, July 30th.

Bremen and Southampton, 20th: The Paris *Moniteur* says: Negotiations for peace between Denmark, Austria and Prussia, will take place at Vienna.

The *Constitutionnel* says: The admission of Denmark into the German Confederation would disturb the balance of Powers in Europe.

The Confederate loan is quoted at 7 46.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., July 31st.

On Saturday morning 500 rebels, under McCausland, entered Chambersburg and demanded half a million dollars from the citizens, under threat of burning the town. A requisition in writing, signed by Gen. Early, was presented, and it is now an established fact that this demand was a mere pretext to cover the ultimate purpose of the marauders, formed before they reached the town, viz: to burn it without giving any time to remove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families. They fired the town in nearly fifty places, and two-thirds of the city was consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels. A large portion of the citizens were reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. The loss will be over one million dollars.

HARRISBURG, July 31st.

The fact that the most valuable portion of the merchandise had been removed from Chambersburg added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and when thus inspired and under orders to fire the Court House, a strong breeze communicated the flames to the adjoining buildings. Part of the soldiers sacked several drug and chemical stores, and made turpentine balls, throwing them in all directions and setting fire to various parts of the city. The flames soon united in one general conflagration, and the scene soon became appalling. The roaring of the flames and screams of women and children were pitiful, and the appeals of the old and helpless, formed an indescribe scene of horror. One hundred and sixty-five most valuable and elegant public and private buildings were destroyed. The rebels remained long enough to see the flames get under proper headway, when an alarm was given that Averill was advancing, and they left.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.—The inconvenience to which all the middle territories are at present subjected in respect to postal matters, is one of the greatest outrages under which any community of American citizens ever labored. No books, packages of any kind, nor newspapers except to single subscribers, can be received. Hundreds and thousands of dollars worth of books and similar mail matter—such as all other citizens of the United States receive without let or hindrance—have been stopped in transitu to the citizens of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Montana. Many newspapers that come in packages, even though they be to subscribers, share the same fate; simply—we suppose—because they are in packages, and the Postmaster at St. Joseph, *whose duty it is*—does not take the trouble to examine and learn that they are for subscribers. The opening of a single package would satisfy him. Magazines seem to have been cut off altogether. Not a single one reaches us. Seeds, cuttings, etc., cannot come to the new territories—the very place where, of all others, that privilege is needed most—by mail at all.

What sin have the pioneers committed that they must be singled out as the victims of such oppression? Have they offended Ben. Holladay? or is it because they oppress the East? We are gravely told that they have been petted until they are spoiled. Is this a sample of the petting? How is it Mr. Stevens? Mr. Postmaster General? Are these things to go on?

We learn by the journal of the proceedings that just before the close of the session, Mr. Kinney, of Utah, introduced the following resolution in Congress:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be itstructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill at the present session of Congress repealing so much of the fourth section of an act entitled "An Act to provide for carrying the mails to foreign ports," approved March 5, 1864, as prohibits the carrying of newspapers and other printed matter on the overland mail route west from Kansas and east from California; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was adopted, but we cannot learn that anything more was ever done. In consequence of the neglect, there can probably be no change in mail arrangements until the next session of Congress. Then when it is made, the mail contractor will come in with a claim for increased compensation, and bleed the Government twice as much as if the entire mail contract had been let in the first place. It's a poor economy that saves at the spiggot and wastes at the bung hole, as this narrow minded policy will surely prove in the end. In the meantime let everybody vote for State Organization. That will open both their ears and eyes.—*Denver News.*

☞ A contractor in the Scottish Highlands was waited upon by a deputation from his workers, to request to make "no a pit o' difference in the wages, but shust a wee shynge in the time of paying." On cross-questioning the deputies he found they wanted to be paid weekly instead of fortnightly, but they also wanted the fortnight's wages weekly. "Why, my lads," said the contractor, "you are just demanding dauble wages." "Hoots, no sir!" said one of the deputation; "it's shust as more as less as the same wedges; put you must shust paid us twice as faster as evermore." After a little parleying the contractor got his Celtic logicians to resume work at a trifling advance.

J. W. ELSWORTH. DON C. TUFTS.

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The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1p6m

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. THOMPSON.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City ..... Idaho Territory

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

my16m6 W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

BEN. HOLLADAY. ALEX. TOWNE.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Coin paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchinson, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. my21f

AUSTIN M. CLARK. JNO. W. KERR. MILNOR R. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN, GOLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. jy1tf

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

Corner of Washington and Battery Sts.,

San Francisco.

THIS Bank is open for the transaction of a General Banking business. Will receive deposits, attend to the Collection of Paper, and draw Exchange by TELEGRAPH or otherwise, on New York, London, Dublin, etc., on the most favorable terms.

D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

San Francisco, July 5, 1864.—jy15-1m

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

CAPITAL STOCK. (paid up in gold coin.)

$2,000,000!

WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING

—TO—

$5,000,000.

Stockholders.

SAN FRANCISCO.

D. O. MILLS,	A. J. POPE,
WM. C. RALSTON,	HERMAN MICHELS,
R. S. FRETZ,	FREDERICK BILLINGS,
J. B. THOMAS,	GEORGE H. HOWARD,
LOUIS MCLANE,	H. F. TESCHEMACHER,
ASA T. LAWTON,	A. HAYWARD,
WM. E. BARRON,	MOSES ELLIS,
THOS. BELL,	A. B. MCCREARY,
JOHN O. EARL,	R. M. JESSUP,
WM. NORRIS,	SAMUEL KNIGHT,
J. WHITNEY, JR.,	A. C. HENRY,
O. F. GIFFIN,	J. C. WILMERDING,
	WM. ALVORD.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

JACOB KAMM.

D. O. MILLS, ... President.
WM. C. RALSTON, ... Cashier.

Correspondents in New York.—LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine Street.

Correspondents in London.—BANK OF LONDON.

THE undersigned give notice that the above named corporation has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business, in all its branches, in this city and with the interior of this State, the neighboring States and Territories, and with Mexico, also with the Atlantic cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with ample facilities, and in conformity with the articles of association will commence operations on the 5th day of July, 1864, at the banking house now occupied by Donohoe, Ralston & Co., corner of Washington and Battery streets.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking firm, together with that confidental seclusion of private business matters so generally dasired, the immediate management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of the Bank will apply on all business matters. The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place monthly.

The undersigned doem it advisable to call particular attention to the following peculiarities of their organization, which are positively binding on all its members:

First—Sales of its Capital Stock can be effected only after due appraisement by Stockholders selected for that special purpose; and the Trustees of the Corporation have, in all cases, the right to become purchasers of the stock appraised at the appraisement, for the benefit of the remaining Stockholders. This restriction is printed upon each Certificate of Stock.

Second—Loans cannot be made to stockholders, except upon collaterals other than their Shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank.

TRUSTEES:

D. O. MILLS,	J. B. THOMAS,
LOUIS MCLANE,	THOMAS BELL,
WM. NORRIS,	A. J. POPE,
JOHN O. EARL,	O. F. GIFFIN,
HERMAN MICHELS,	JAMES WHITNEY, JR.
	W. C. RALSTON.

San Francisco, June 18, 1864. july2-1m

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult respiration, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable

REDINGTON & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.

REDINGTON & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S

INDIAN

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

REDINGTON & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. SCOVILL & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere. Try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
ap29. Sole Agents

STEAMBOAT TRAVELING FROM ASPINWALL.—A lady, who recently returned to the East from California, writes under date of June 22d, to her husband in Sacramento, as follows, touching her experience in the first cabin of the steamer *Northern Light*. Verily the condition of those who "go down to the sea in ships," or steamers, especially those of old Vanderbilt, is not to be envied:—*Sac. Union*, July 19.

"I wrote you from Panama that we had a very pleasant trip on the Pacific on board the *Golden City*, but after leaving Aspinwall on the *Northern Light* I soon learned what it was to travel alone. Here they placed two ladies and a child in my room—making six in all to occupy the three berths. The room was hardly large enough to turn around in. All they allowed me was one berth for myself and two little ones. I always imagined I had suffered a trifle in my lifetime, but until I took this trip I find that I never realized what the word trouble meant. They even refused me a mattress to spread on the floor when I was so sick I could hardly hold up my head. I should say here that your friend, Elisha Smith, of Sierra county, when he ascertained they refused to let me have a mattress, brought the one from his room and insisted upon my taking it, saying that he could do without it better than I could, having but one berth for myself and two little ones. I was glad to get this, even without sheet or pillow, which they also refused to give me. How I lived through those ten days I can scarcely realize. These are a few of the inconveniences I was compelled to submit to on board the *Northern Light*. Thank God, the trip is over and I am home at last."

CYNTHIANA PURGED.—Major Whiteman of the One Hundred and fifty-sixth Ohio National Guard, acting under positive orders to remove every wounded rebel at Cynthiana (Ky.,) has emptied the hospitals at that place, turning a deaf ear to the rebel women who have stood guard over their friends so faithfully. His men are detailed to scour the country and bring in the rebel wounded who have been concealed in the farmhouses near Cynthiana. The surgeons at the Covington hospitals rigidly enforce their rule to admit no maudlin sympathy or rebel demonstrations.

☞ A Western paper says that an Arkansas rebel cavalry colonel mounts his men by the following order: "Prepare fer ter git onter yer creeters." Second order—"Git."

☞ Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., July 21st, 1864.

We, the undersigned owners of claims in the West Mountain Mining District, request that a meeting be held at the earliest day practicable, for the purpose of amending and revising the laws of the aforesaid district:

Robt. Pollock,	G. W. Carleton,
Geo. W. Chamberlin,	John Spencer,
Geo. W. List,	Henry Pooler,
Geo. W. Andrews,	Alauson Beebee,
J. Abbott,	Jacob Strock,
Thos. F. McAuliff,	Wm. McKane,
Robt. L. Lane,	Geo. B. Tierney,
Upton S. Matthis,	Geo. M. Campbell,
Thos. Snee,	S. H. Stuart,
Gaylord Reed,	Evelyn Dutton,
Walter F. Becker,	Frederick Wallack,
Agustin Lincoln,	T. Shively,
Patrick Henry,	D. Cook,
John Hughes,	John Morris,
Geo. W. Crowley,	John Winner,
Peter Kristen,	Ulick S. McHale,
P. D. Butler,	Chas. C. Green,
Ira M. Buchanan,	James W. Yoacham,

and many others.

MINING NOTICE.

THE Miners of West Mountain District will hold a meeting on the 2d of August, at the Jordan Bridge, G. S. L. City, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of amending and revising the laws of said district. jy23td

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EMIGRANT TO EMIGRANT!

EUREKA STABLES,

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

ELSWORTH & TUFTS, Proprietors.

je23tf

J. M. FOX. M. J. FAUST.

FAUST'S STABLES,

SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE ST., G. S. L. CITY.

The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Saddles and Saddle Horses.

The only Hacks in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.

Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening. [jy8tf] FOX & FAUST.

BANNACK CITY EXPRESS

Has increased its service, and now starts Concord wagons every

MONDAY & THURSDAY

From Great Salt Lake and Bannack Cities, connecting at Snake River.

Time, Four and One Half Days.

Their Coaches run daily between

Bannack and Virginia Cities.

Their first exploring expedition has started from Virginia City for the KOOTANAY mines, and it is their intention to extend the Express to these newly discovered and prosperous mines.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,

T. D. BROWN, Agent, G. S. L. City. Bannack. jy21m1

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 8th, 1864. ap8tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Gans, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSOHOFF & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. my6tf

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., ... etc., ... etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin. may6-tf

LATEST OPENING!

SIEGEL & CO.

respectfully inform the Public that they have just received their splendid stock of

Gentlemens' Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

BLANKETS,

RUBBER GOODS,

NOTIONS, ETC.,

which they offer for sale at

Eastern Prices,

in the newly fitted up premises,

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple Sts.

Our Goods being all lately and most carefully selected in the

Great Eastern Market,

SURPASS IN ELEGANCE AND LATEST STYLES,

ANYTHING EVER BROUGHT TO THIS FAR WEST.

CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

SIEGEL & CO.,

jy16tf Corner of Main and 1st South Temple Sts

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE ESAT!!

ABEL GILBERT, WM. GILBERT, Salt Lake City. } { CYRUS P. GILBERT, Bannack City, Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES, CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN & MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS, AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

jy5tf GILBERT & SONS.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor,

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON,

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via. Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, ... Six days.
Time to Atchison, ... Twelve days

jy8tf W. L. HALNEY, Agent.

OVERLAND MAIL CO.

TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.

and a perfect line of communication between

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this Line are NEAT AND COMMODIOUS, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,

is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the

Through Trip Inside of Seven Days.

COACHES LEAVE

SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 10, A. M ARRIVE FROM THE EAST EVERY MORNING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.

OFFICE.—First South Temple street, adjoining Jennings's new Store.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1864. jy 11tf